THE VACCINATION DELUSION.

A PUBLIC LECTURE

DELIVERED BY

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OF GLOUCESTER, ON THE

1st MAY, 1902, in the PICTON LECTURE HALL, LIVERPOOL.

Containing Criticisms upon the Report of Dr. Hope, Medical Officer of Health, Liverpool; and a reply to a Pamphlet on "Smallpox," by the Rev. Harry Wilson, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Stepney.

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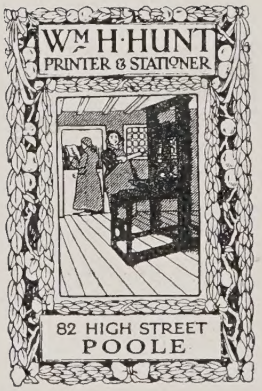

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THE VACCINATION DELUSION.

LECTURE BY DR. HADWEN,

AT THE

Picton Lecture Hall, Liverpool.

MAY 1st, 1902.

A Public Meeting, under the auspices of the Liverpool and District Anti-Vaccination League, was held in the Picton Lecture Hall, William Brown Street, Liverpool, on the evening of May Day, for the purpose of hearing a Lecture by DR. W. R. HADWEN (M.D., L.R.P.C., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.), Gloucester, on the Vaccination Question. There was a good attendance. MR. C. W. ELAM, President of the Liverpool League, presided, and after a few introductory remarks, called upon DR. HADWEN, who said :—

Mr. Chairman and Friends,

I am always glad to get down to this part of England, because I know well enough that there is sure to be plenty of earnest enthusiasm on any question that appeals to common sense ; and as a Lancashire man myself (hear, hear), although I hail to-day from Gloucester, it gives me great pleasure to have a word to say to the men of the north, who have always been first and foremost in the great reform movements of our country.

I find that you have a Health Committee in Liverpool, and I find that latterly there has been a discussion upon this Health Committee concerning the subject that I propose dealing with to-night ; and a resolution was brought forward a short time ago (30th January, 1902), with a view to petitioning Parliament to remove that extraordinary resolution from the Act of 1898 which invented the "conscientious objector." Mr. Muirhead is the gentleman who moved the resolution, and I find he states here (in the newspaper report of his speech) that objectors to vaccination were not among the medical or scientific men, nor among the ignorant class, but among a class where "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" (Laughter). Well, I happen to be a medical man myself, so I presume that there is a little conscientious objection in the medical profession ; and I suppose, as a medical man, I may claim to be a scientific man too. That I am "not among the ignorant class," Mr. Muirhead is quite willing to admit. As to whether I am among the class so graphically described by him, where a little knowledge is a dangerous thing—well, I should be very happy indeed if

Mr. Muirhead were only here, that I might be able to ascertain his own claims to speak upon the subject (Applause), for judging by the remarks which he goes on to make, it is very evident that he is

IN ENTIRE IGNORANCE

about the whole matter, and that is a very dangerous condition for Mr. Muirhead to be in.

I notice in the very next paragraph to that which I have cited, he says, "All the members of the medical profession are in favour of vaccination." (Oh!) Well, I am very glad indeed to range myself along with a few medical and scientific men who are no mean authorities in the Anti-Vaccination world. No one is more pleased than myself of the honor of standing side by side with the great Dr. Russel Wallace, for instance; and in the medical world, it also gives me great pleasure to be able to stand with Dr. Charles Creighton, the greatest epidemiologist of his time; with Professor Crookshank, one of the foremost of bacteriologists: and with Dr. Collins, the late Chairman of the London County Council. From that short list—and there are many more that I might cite—it will be clear enough to you that the medical profession is divided into two great sections upon this subject. Upon the one hand there is the majority—I admit it to be the majority—which believes that the only remedy for smallpox is vaccination, with all its risks; upon the other hand, there is the minority, to which I have the honor of belonging, which believes that the true remedy for smallpox is not vaccination but sanitation (Hear, hear, and applause), which is accompanied by no risks at all.

But

IS THIS A MEDICAL QUESTION?

We are constantly told that it is a subject which only medical men can understand. I say, that the man in the street can understand this subject as well as any medical man in the kingdom. The moment a medical man begins to argue upon the subject of vaccination, he at once takes you not to its medical aspect, for that he knows nothing about, but to statistics, and as a general rule I think the ordinary intelligent layman knows a great deal more about statistics than a doctor, and considering that fact, I ask how can it be termed a purely medical question?

But I look at this matter not merely as a medical question, and not merely as a medical man, but as a father and as a citizen; for the very moment you take a medical prescription and incorporate it with an Act of Parliament, and the moment you force that prescription upon the people against their wills and their consciences, you at once make that question no longer a medical question, but a social and a political one (applause), and whatever medical men might say —and they have said a very great deal about my speaking upon this matter from public platforms— and whatever the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal* may have to say upon the matter, I say I

am justified as a father, I am justified as a citizen of this great country, as one who prizes liberty above all things, in saying that I have a *right* to make this matter a public matter, and to denounce it as heartily as I can. As a medical man, I assert that vaccination is an

INSULT TO COMMONSENSE,

that it is superstitious in its origin, that it is unscientific in theory and practice, and useless and dangerous in its character; whilst as a father and a citizen I view the Vaccination Acts as degrading in their influences, demoralizing in their tendencies, cruel and unjust in their enactments, and an interference with parental responsibility and liberty such as ought not to be tolerated in a country like England, which has boasted of her civil and religious freedom for generations past. (Loud applause).

What we say is this—That smallpox is a "filth" disease: get rid of the "filth," and you will get rid of the disease. But we also say it is utterly opposed to common sense to endeavour to fight this disease by instilling into the life-blood of a healthy person the filthy excrescence from the filthy disease of a beast, in the hope of preventing a disease that person may never likely contract, and a disease, too, to which cowpox bears no analogy whatever. And, furthermore, I assert, that if you are going to commit such a very serious operation as this, viz., to take this filthy virus and inoculate it into a human being, and make its enforcement a penal offence, then you ought to be prepared to give a guarantee—first, that it shall effect that which you profess it will effect; and secondly, that it shall produce no injurious results. But I defy any medical man in the kingdom to give a guarantee to that effect (applause), and if

NO GUARANTEE CAN BE GIVEN

to that effect, what right, I ask, has the legislature to enforce it? None. It is unscientific, totally unscientific, and I believe that in the course of another 25 to 30 years it will go the way of all the rest of the superstitions which have been held by the medical profession. (Applause).

It is no use telling me that the medical profession is unanimous upon this point: even supposing all the medical men in the universe believed in vaccination, that would not affect the issue. It is not a question of majorities, it is a question of *right and wrong*, and if medical men cannot prove that vaccination will accomplish what it was declared it would accomplish when the operation was made law, then that law should be repealed, it ought not to have their support.

I have said it is unscientific. For 100 years medical men have been trying to find a scientific foundation for vaccination, and they have not discovered it yet. The usual argument with regard to it is, that cowpox is modified smallpox, that cowpox is smallpox of the cow; this was the idea first broached by Jenner when he came forward with his quackery about one hundred years ago. But

although he called it "variolæ vaccinæ," or "smallpox of the cow," upon the cover of the first paper that he published upon the subject, he never dared to say one single word in proof of his definition within the covers of that book. As a matter of fact, this old legend was nothing more or less than a superstition of the Gloucestershire dairymaids for generations before Jenner was born, and all that he did, so far from discovering it—there was no discovery in it—was to simply adapt this

LEGEND OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRYMAIDS

to his own use, and advertise it in much the same way that Beecham advertises his pills and Pears advertise their soap.

The common idea of that time was that everybody must have smallpox before they died. Very much the same idea is prevalent at the present time with regard to children's diseases. Many of you good mothers, know how you fancy your children must have measles, and chicken-pox, and scarlet-fever, and whooping-cough, and all the rest of it, and you are only too delighted when you can say, "They have had it and got over it"; and I believe if only we could have those various diseases labelled (like I saw a picture in *Punch* many years ago) in various bottles, so that they could be had one at a time, thousands of the mothers in Lancashire would be running to that shop to purchase, so that their children might have these infantile ailments in succession, and get them over (laughter). Now, pursuant to that idea, we read in old records that mothers were so anxious for their children to have the small-pox and get it over that they would send them long distances and place them in beds with diseased children, in order that they might contract small-pox and have done with it. Such was the common idea which gave force in this county to the theory of inoculation; as everybody must have small-pox, it was argued, what a splendid idea it would be to *give* them small-pox as mildly as you could, under certain good conditions, and get it over and done with.

Now in the year 1721, Lady Wortley Montague, whose husband was then ambassador at the Ottoman Court, sent over to some of her aristocratic friends in England, and told them what a capital plan they had in Turkey of

INOCULATING WITH SMALLPOX.

Soon after the children were born, certain old women took some virus from a mild form of smallpox, and inoculated it into the child's arm: it had the smallpox under favorable conditions, and there was, they supposed, an end of the whole thing. This inoculation idea filtered to Turkey from India, where they have a smallpox goddess by the name of Matah, and the natives (hoping that by doing so, should they get smallpox they would have it lightly, or not at all) used to inoculate themselves with smallpox in order to appease the deity. When the idea reached this country, everyone was delighted with it. The king and his children were inoculated, the courtiers

followed suit, and I have no doubt if you ladies and gentlemen had been there, you would have followed the genteel mob. So inoculation became the fashion, and continued for some 80 years, until people began to find that so far from stopping smallpox they were giving it, and smallpox was spreading, and evidence showed that the cases of deaths from smallpox were far larger after than before inoculation was practised.

Doctors were at their wits' end to know what to do. It was just at that happy moment that

JENNER CAME UPON THE SCENE.

"Ay," said Jenner "the Gloucestershire dairymaids have a better trick than that. They say 'that if a person take cowpox from the cow, he will never after have smallpox.' Now cowpox is smallpox of the cow, said he; cowpox is not infectious; a person once having cowpox will never have smallpox afterwards, and there are no dangerous results, as there are with inoculation, to be anticipated." At that time, as we know well enough, there was scarcely any medical man who had ever heard of cowpox. It was a time, too, when they were ready to believe almost anything with regard to smallpox, ready to accept anything that was offered to them in their dilemma, and the consequence was, that they took Jenner at his word. He came forward with all the boldness of a charlatan, said he, "A person once inoculated with cowpox, is ever afterwards protected against smallpox," and upon the basis of that bold lie, the country rewarded him with a grant of £30,000. (Shame). There is not a single statement that ever Jenner made but what is denied and scouted by the medical profession of to-day.

Now, after he had written a paper upon this wonderful legend of Gloucestershire dairymaids, there came forward on every hand no end of cow-doctors, who had had a large experience in the matter, and literally flooded him with evidence of people who had had cowpox, and yet had

CONTRACTED SMALLPOX AFTERWARDS.

What was Jenner to do? Here was proof that he could not get over. But Jenner was equal to the occasion. "Ay" said Jenner—and Jenner was one of the most resourceful men in excuse making that ever lived: let anyone read his life, and there will be no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that he was able to meet a difficulty as well as most people—"Ay" said Jenner; "there are two kinds of cowpox (laughter); there is a genuine kind and a spurious kind (laughter), and those who have been vaccinated and had smallpox afterwards, they have been vaccinated with a spurious cowpox, but those who have been vaccinated and have not had smallpox afterwards, they have been inoculated with the genuine variety." (Laughter). Well, now, the difficulty was for Jenner to *find* this genuine cowpox. "Spurious cowpox!" "Ah," said he; "I have got some beautiful plates that will shortly be coming from the

printers, in which I will show most clearly the distinction between the genuine and the spurious." But if ever they went into the printer's office, they never came out. (Laughter).

At last, Jenner, at his wits' end to know what to do, is said to have one day entered a shed where he saw a cow with a very peculiar kind of eruption upon it. Some dirty fellows had been attending to grease upon horses' heels—I am sure my friend, the Chairman, as a Veterinary Surgeon, will bear me out as to what a horrible, nasty, stinking disease that is—and they had straightway milked cows without washing their hands, and so produced that delightful variety of vaccine which is called

"HORSE-GREASE COW-POX."

"Well," said Jenner to his nephew, whom he took with him into this shed, "this is the source of cowpox"; or, as he afterwards declared, "the true and genuine life-preserving fluid." "Horse-grease cowpox!" and he went home and sat down and wrote a paper, the second paper, upon the virtues of horse-grease cow-pox (laughter). But no sooner was that paper published, than there was a hue and cry all over the country. "What!" said the mothers; "put horse-grease into my little child! No, never!" And the medical men were flabbergasted at the idea, and Dr. Pearson wrote post-haste down to Jenner, and said "For God's sake take the horse out, or you will damn the whole business." (Applause).

Well, Jenner, as he wrote to a friend at that time, was in a very impecunious condition, and he was on the look-out (said he) to be able to make his fortune; and to appease the public he decided to take the horse out. (Laughter). But he was still left with the problem where was he to find his genuine cowpox. He wrote a short paper, his third, in which, beyond one solitary foot-note, there was not a word about the real life-preserving fluid, not a mention of horse-grease cowpox, but still he maintained that they must be sure to have the genuine variety; and when at last he wrote his fourth and his concluding paper, horse-grease cowpox had gone altogether, and in sheer desperation he had fallen back upon

SPONTANEOUS COWPOX,

saying that that was the remedy for smallpox, though he had declared previously it was absolutely useless in preventing the disease. And it is *this* spontanteous cowpox: this, which was denounced by Edward Jenner; this, which was scouted by the so-called inventor himself as absolutely useless in protecting againt smallpox; this is the stuff that is being used to-day under the name of "calf-lymph," and before which the medical profession is bowing, whilst professing to follow in the footsteps of Jenner. (Applause).

As a matter of fact, there is not one medical man in ten thousand who has ever seen cowpox in the cow, and when he talks of knowing so much about the subject, he really knows very little.

And not only that—how many medical men are there at the present day who have ever seen smallpox either? Depend upon it, there are two things the medical profession have got to learn: the first is, to know smallpox when they see it; and the next is, to know how to treat it when they do see it. (Loud applause). But now I want you just to look at the utter

ABSURDITY OF THE WHOLE THING.

We will suppose, for the sake of argument, that cowpox is smallpox, and that when you give a person cowpox—that is when you vaccinate him—you give him a mild sort of smallpox. Jenner himself said, "Cowpox does not prevent smallpox, *it is* smallpox." So that, according to that theory, you are literally smallpoxing a person when vaccinate him. Now what are the pro-vaccinist doctors telling you? They have cast poor old Jenner to the winds long ago. Jenner said, "a person once vaccinated, was protected for ever against smallpox," and that "re-vaccination would rob his discovery of half its virtues"; but now, vaccination is not enough. You must be vaccinated, and re-vaccinated, and re-re-vaccinated, and re-re-re-vaccinated. But if one vaccination will not protect you against another vaccination, if one cowpox inoculation cannot prevent you from being cowpoxed again, how on earth is it going to protect you against being smallpoxed? Why the very theory of re-vaccination is condemnatory of the whole creed. How on earth it is that medical men cannot see it, is to me one of the most amazing things that I ever met with in the whole of my life. If cowpox can protect against smallpox, how is it it cannot protect against itself? Why is it you can be vaccinated almost as often as you please? If it cannot protect you from the bite of a cat, how can it protect you from the scrunch of a tiger? (Laughter and loud applause).

Now I have had placed in my hands to-night—and I suppose most of you had, as you came in at the doors—a paper headed in large letters,

"SMALLPOX," BY THE REV. HARRY WILSON.

When you get a medical man on Vaccination, and you get a parson to support him, you have secured a very delightful mixture. (Laughter). It is very refreshing the way in which this paper starts:-

"In the town of Gloucester there is a beautiful cemetery, and in one corner of the cemetery there are the graves of no less than 280 little children, all under ten years of age, all of whom died seven years ago, when a terrible epidemic of smallpox visited that town. Of the 280 children who died of smallpox, 279 were unvaccinated, and *only one was vaccinated.*"

Well, I come from Gloucester, and I was in and out of that epidemic the whole of the time. That there was a large number of unvaccinated children who took smallpox and who died from it, I do not question for one single moment. It was an unvaccinated

city. My only surprise is that there were not more of them who took it and died. But that there was only *one* of these children under ten who was vaccinated is an absolute untruth. I have the names and addresses of 116 vaccinated children up to ten years of age who took smallpox in that epidemic, of whom no less than 27 died, a fatality of 23·2 per cent.

To show you that vaccination had nothing whatever to do with the subject, let me just point this out. Supposing you were to take the Gloucester city map, and draw a line right through the centre of that map from east to west, dividing it equally into north and south, this

STARTLING FACT

becomes apparent, which any of you who will get a dotted map of Gloucester, containing the graphic illustration of the smallpox distribution at that time, will see, viz.: that out of 1900 cases that we had, 1700 of those cases were upon the south of that line. There were only 200 in the northern half of Gloucester, and yet the children were equally unvaccinated in both hemispheres. That shows, I think, most conclusively, that there must have been conditions in south Gloucester, utterly outside and beyond vaccination altogether, to account for that peculiar geographical distribution of the disease. And such was the case. One-eighth part of the whole of that epidemic occurred in three narrow streets, and those streets were composed of small four-roomed houses, ill ventilated and badly sanitated, and presenting every feature calculated to promote such a disease as smallpox when once it becomes an epidemic. The main sewer, which went through the centre of the smallpox district, was also in a serious condition, it had no sufficient gradient in itself, and was not deep enough to permit of efficient falls for the sewers emptying into it from the side streets; the pipes had uncemented joints, and the sewage matter was filtering into the sandy soil beneath—the sandy soil lying upon a bed of clay below, which, as sanitarians know, is one of the worst subsoil arrangements possible. The drains, also, in the majority of houses, were in a serious condition, and when I tell you that after the epidemic was over the main sewer had to be taken up throughout the whole of that district, hundreds of new drains put in, and something like

20,000 SANITARY DEFECTS

remedied, it will give you an idea of the condition that district was in. The difficulties were accentuated by a great scarcity of water; it was not until the epidemic was over that a new and plentiful supply was introduced.

Now you may say, "Surely after such an epidemic the people became thorough vaccinators." I notice that Dr. Hope, in his speech at the Health Committee a short time ago (30th January, 1902), declared that Gloucester was now one of the best vaccinated cities in the United Kingdom. Well, as to whether they believe in

vaccination or not, let me just tell you this; that soon after the epidemic was over—the epidemic ceased in June—the November Municipal elections came round, and Mr. George Newman, who was the Secretary of the local branch of the National Anti-Vaccination League, decided to put up for the smallpox Ward, which practically embraced the whole of that area upon which the brunt of the smallpox epidemic fell. The test day arrived. Vaccinators were pitted against him, but such was the feeling, and such the outcry of the people, that Mr. George Newman was elected at the top of the poll with a higher majority and a higher number of votes than had ever been recorded in the history of Gloucester. (Loud cheers). I put up myself for the same Ward in the following November, and they sent me to the top of the poll with a larger number of votes even than that recorded for Mr. Newman. (Renewed cheers). And when I stood for the Gloucester School Board, which of course embraced votes from the whole of the City, I gained a majority which had never been equalled in the whole history of the Gloucester School Board. (Continued applause). This will show you what the feeling of the people is upon the matter.

But the insanitary aspect of South Gloucester was not the worst feature of the conditions. When the children were attacked, they were taken to what was called

THE GLOUCESTER SMALLPOX HOSPITAL,

under the idea of "isolation." It was not "isolation," it was "congregation." They were taken and packed in those Hospital wards, two, three, and four in a bed. They had in one block that should have held only 40 persons, no less than 158 children. (Shame). During the whole time that those children lay in bed during the early part of the epidemic, they were not allowed a drop of water to their fevered skins, and they lay there until they were carried out one by one. For every two carried into that inferno, one child was carried out a corpse. (Shame). It is a shame, and I have asked again and again why somebody had not been convicted of manslaughter in connection with that matter. My surprise is not that there were so many of these children who died. My surprise is that any child came out of that inferno alive. That was the condition which aroused the people of Gloucester. This was the reason that when the Municipal elections came round they turned out practically the whole of those who had previously represented the City, and sent in none but Anti-Vaccinators to represent them in every Ward. (Applause). They knew well enough that Vaccination had nothing to do with the question. The first thing that I did when I got on the Council was to stir up an agitation to have a house-to-house visitation in all the smallpox streets, to have the sewers taken up and the house drains put right, and so to bring about a better sanitary condition in the city, and these remedies have been brought about. Gloucester has been put right, and I should certainly believe that no such evil could ever again visit it upon such a scale

This is why we had smallpox in Gloucester. It is the same everywhere.

In Sheffield, the causes and results were similar. There they had been vaccinated up to the mast-head—up to 98 per cent. of the population—yet they had no less than

7,000 CASES OF SMALLPOX

in their last epidemic, and the whole of that epidemic was restricted to an insanitary area of 175 acres covered with cess-pits—which was called "The Croft"—and it went on and on in spite of their vaccination. The doctors said vaccinate and re-vaccinate, and on they went with it, and the smallpox went on too, until at last God in His mercy opened the flood-gates of Heaven, and down came the rain, which washed the sewers, and cleared the drains, and cleansed the streets, and purified the atmosphere, and as the result pure water accomplished what 56,000 vaccinations could not effect. (Applause).

It was just the same in Gloucester. You have been told that after they had had a house-to-house re-vaccination—and after they had exercised an amount of tyranny and persecution which was only fit for Russia, forcing men to submit to vaccination or starvation—then, they said, they had driven smallpox out of the city. As a matter of fact smallpox had reached its climax and taken a turn, and had begun to decline three weeks before even the Vaccination Committee began its perambulations; what caused it to decline was the showers of rain that came down after the long drought. First we had a heavy rainfall in March, directly prior to the abrupt decline; the next came June, and those severe storms cleared the atmosphere, cleared and washed the drains, and away fled the smallpox from the city. And this is the story everywhere. It was the same thing in Middlesborough. As I have already said, it is a "filth" disease. Get rid of the filth and you get rid of the disease. But you are not going to prevent a disease by creating a disease, and by rendering the bodies of people weaker and more susceptible to infection than they were before. (Cheers).

Now we are told a good deal in this paper that I hold in my —by the Rev. Harry Wilson—

ABOUT THE NURSES,

and how nurses are protected by vaccination. Well, if the nurses can be protected by vaccination, I want to know how it is that other people are not also equally protected. (Applause). For instance, if you can protect a nurse by re-vaccination, why is it you cannot protect a soldier? When before the Royal Commission, Surgeon-General Nash presented statistics, in which he showed (and, mind you, he is a strong believer in vaccination) no less than 3,953 soldiers, all re-vaccinated, who had taken smallpox, of whom 391 died. Why were *they* not protected? During the Gloucester epidemic, the man who distributed the money and the food to the

smallpox houses was one of our strongest and most stalwart anti-vaccinators, and the authorities were so much upset to think that a man should dare to be going from house to house among the small-pox people unvaccinated, and yet not catch the smallpox, that a letter came down to the Guardians from the Town Clerk at the Guildhall to say that that man must submit to the operation. And so they summoned him before the Board, and Bob Spicer—for that is his name—walked in. The Chairman said, "Spicer, you will have to be vaccinated." Spicer said, "Then, Gentlemen, I shant," (Laughter). "But," he said, "you must. You will either have to be vaccinated or you will have to go." "Then I will go," said Spicer. (Bravo, and cheers). Well, there was no alternative, and so it was felt that he would have to go. And yet throughout the whole city of Gloucester, there was not a solitary re-vaccinated individual who had pluck enough to take his place (laughter), and they had to fetch Bob Spicer back again (cheers), and he went on with his job to the end without catching the smallpox. Why the very man that carried the infected clothes to the disinfecting apparatus also declined to be vaccinated. The man who drove the patients to the Hospital also was an anti-vaccinator, and declined to be re-vaccinated, and none of them took the smallpox. But, we are told,

"DOCTORS DON'T TAKE SMALLPOX."

Well, doctors and nurses do not take any kind of infectious disease, as a rule. It is a very rare thing that they do. Take myself for instance. I may have been vaccinated as a baby—I cannot say, I have no marks to show for it—but I was in and out among the smallpox ships in the epidemic of 1893, in London. I went through every Ward in the Middlesborough epidemic, and was in and out at Gloucester in 1895-6. We have had two cases of smallpox in Gloucester recently, and I have been visiting those cases about every two or three days. I have not caught the smallpox. Well, then, if *I* do not take the smallpox, though I am, according to their theory, absolutely unprotected, then what authority has another man who is vaccinated to say it is vaccination that protects *him*. (Cheers). I want to know what protects *me*. (Hear, hear). I believe that one of the great reasons why doctors and nurses do not take infectious diseases is the absence of fear. (Hear, hear, and applause). Another thing is, that they have got sound healthy constitutions as a rule. They live in good quarters, and they live well, and that is very different from the condition of their patients, who nearly always come from the slums, and who are generally poor, ill-conditioned people, that have been subjected to an ill-conditioned environment. Furthermore, if they are taken ill, nurses have downright good nursing in every possible way, and every means is used for their recovery.

But you may say it is constantly asserted, that doctors and nurses are very prone to take every other kind of fever. Well, quite recently, I saw a statement by Dr. Hopwood, of the London Fever

Hospital, that only two nurses and three ward-maids had taken scarlet fever during the past year, and not a doctor had taken any infectious disease at all, while no nurses had taken either enteric or typhus. Further, during the enquiry—I forget now the date of it—by the Lords Committee into the Infectious Diseases Hospitals some years ago, Dr. Hopwood was asked the question, "What has been the mortality among the fever nurses?" His answer was—

"NO ONE HAS DIED FOR 10 YEARS."

Well, then, if it is vaccination that has saved nurses from smallpox, what is it, I want to know, that saved them so completely from all the kinds of fever to which they were exposed? (Cheers). They were not protected by any vaccination against fever, and yet they did not catch it, and what right have you to say, then, that they are saved from smallpox because they are protected by vaccination. (Renewed cheers).

But is it so—that they are always protected? No. Take the Middlesborough epidemic. Now you may rely upon it, considering that Middlesborough was one of the very best vaccinated towns in England—they were vaccinated up to 98·4 per cent. of the population—that no nurse or maid connected with that Hospital would be allowed to enter those sacred portals unless, in the estimation of the Medical Officer of Health, they had been efficiently protected by vaccination, and yet there were nine Hospital ward-maids, one trained nurse, and one medical man, took smallpox—yes, and three policemen, all of whom had been re-vaccinated. The nurse had not only been vaccinated and re-vaccinated, but was re-vaccinated again a clear 14 days, an ideal protection period, before contracting smallpox. A clear proof that vaccination is a fraud. And again, at Leicester, where they had what they called a "re-vaccinated cordon to protect the unvaccinated population": why out of that re-vaccinated cordon of 40, no less than five of them took smallpox, a higher attack rate than that of the unvaccinated population they were supposed to protect. How is it, then, you may ask, that this

FABLE ABOUT THE HOSPITAL NURSES

has get abroad? Well, I will tell you how it came about. A good many years ago, the Local Government Board—in spite of the protests that had been continually made—issued a circular, in which they said that "every nurse entering a smallpox Hospital has to be re-vaccinated, and there has been no case of a nurse taking smallpox in any Hospital for the last 50 years." Well, when the Royal Commission sat, the medical man, Dr. Cory, who was responsible for the issue of this circular at Vaccination Stations at the public expense, had the card brought to his notice, and he was asked if that was a fact, and he had to answer "No." He had to confess that that card originally referred only to Highgate Smallpox Hospital. When he was asked how the alteration had come about, he said he did not know. He said he did not know how the final "s" came to be

inserted; he did not know who had deleted the definite article; he did not know who had dropped the two capital letters out of the three; and he did not know what imp had scattered the word "Highgate." But the lie went on merrily for years, and truth has been hobbling after it ever since. (Laughter).

But, you may say, how is it, then, that they did not have smallpox at Highgate? Why did not the nurses take it there? I will tell you why. When before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, the Chief Medical Officer, Mr. Marson, in answer to question 4226, said, "In consequence of the want of nurses at the other large Hospitals which have been established lately, we have not had quite the same facility of getting nurses, and we have employed those who have come as patients and are willing to stay." That is why the nurses did not take smallpox at Highgate.

THEY HAD HAD SMALLPOX ALREADY.

(Applause). Well, this is how the fable has gone on, this is how the legend has been prosecuted, this is how the people have been imposed upon, and it is clear enough from these facts that the nurse fable is nothing but a bogie. (Applause).

Let me just mention one little incident which will give you some idea of the value of vaccination. There was a little girl—Daisy Sabin—in Gloucester. I saw her myself, and examined her, so that I know the facts. She was successfully vaccinated by a specially appointed Public Vaccinator in no less than six places, which you would suppose would be quite enough to protect any person from any attack of smallpox.

Now a good deal is said about the necessity of having recent vaccination, but when a person takes smallpox after recent vaccination, then we are invariably told that it is *too* recent. At all events, you must be at least 12 days clear according to the usual theory. Well, this little girl, Daisy Sabin, was vaccinated successfully in six places by an Army Medical Vaccinator, three weeks and three days before she took smallpox. She had smallpox in the confluent form, and died as the result of it. Why that is enough, without anything further, to shatter the whole miserable superstition of vaccination. Her little sister, who was only sixteen months old, and unvaccinated, also took smallpox, but she had it in the very mildest form and recovered.

Now this reverend gentleman has given you a picture here, a most awful picture, of a baby 3½ years old, who had not been vaccinated. But supposing I had taken a picture of Daisy Sabin's little unvaccinated sister, I wonder what he would say to that. Daisy Sabin, who *was* most thoroughly vaccinated, would have represented this horrid picture of the Rev. Harry Wilson's pamphlet; whereas her sister, who was unvaccinated, had only about half-a-dozen discrete postules upon her face. These control cases show the utter absurdity of such literature as this. (Cheers).

But the reverend gentleman goes on :—

250 YEARS AGO, LONDON

was comparatively a small town. It had a population of about half-a-million, and of that half-a-million *every year* no less than 1500 used to die of smallpox. This was, of course, long before vaccination was found out."

Well, there are so many downright falsehoods in this paper, that I do not expect to get very much truth from this gentleman. As a matter of fact, there was, I think, only one year in that century that ever the number of smallpox deaths even approached 1500—the highest was, I think, 1354. And yet he tells us this was the condition every year. There were years when there was practically no smallpox at all, and most of that smallpox—of the 17th and 18th centuries remember—was confined to London. Jenner himself admits that the vast mass of the provinces seldom had smallpox at all, and then only at long intervals, Why? Because they were sparsely populated. The country was sparsely built upon, and there was plenty of fresh air, which prevented the disease taking any hold. Where it laid hold was in London. Well, what was the condition of London at that time? Why you know the narrow, cobble-stoned streets that they had, so narrow that they could shake hands with one another pretty well across the streets. They had no such thing as drainage, no such thing as sewers. They got their water from shallow wells. At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, they used to bury the bodies only a little way below the soil, and we read from the historians of the time that the stench was so fearful people had to get up in the middle of the night and burn frankincense in order to cover it.

THE HORRIBLE FLEET RIVER,

in which the dead dogs and cats were thrown, went right through the centre of the city, and those who could afford it, it is said, had a house built on both sides of the river, so that when the wind blew towards the east they could live in the west, and when it blew towards the west they could live in the east. (Laughter). And as for the condition of the aristocracy, why Thackeray has told us (after describing in his Four Georges the enormous amount of money that was spent on one thing and another) that there were only two washerwomen for a royal court of some 300 souls. (Laughter). They rarely dreamt of changing their linen in those days. Apparently they were like the Irishman—when he had worn his shirt three months he turned it the other side and said, "Thank God for clean linen." (Laughter). Why you know the ladies then used to wear their hair all cocked up in a heap, and when once it was put up, it was a very long time before they took it down again. They never bothered to take it down until they became so offensive to themselves and everybody about them that no one could get within several yards of them. You will see in Museums those beautiful specimens of back-scratchers, with ivory handles, gold handles, silver handles.

No lady ever dared go to a theatre or concert-room unless she took her back-scratcher with her, in order to keep herself in condition while she was there. (Loud laughter). This was the sort of thing that existed then, and this reverend gentleman is intensely surprised that smallpox should have gone down since that condition of things existed in London. He goes on to say,

"If the same state of things existed now."

Aye, *if* they did. But they do not, thank God. (Applause). And that is the reason that we have not smallpox to the same extent; and we should not have the smallpox in London at the present time if the Sanitary Authorities had cleared out those miserable rookeries where it started, and the horrible underground dens where the people are living. This is the kind of thing that has spread the smallpox, and these are the spots where the smallpox is for the most part coming from. It is a call from nature to put your house in order. (Applause).

One is literally sick of all similar scientific absurdities. What have they done with our soldiers? Before ever our soldiers—the brave men—went to the front to fight, practically every one of them had to be inoculated with enteric serum to protect them against the disease; and yet this is the thing that carried off three times the number of men that ever the Boer bullets have destroyed.

Instead of officers carrying their pianos and harmoniums over the African veldt, it would have been better if they had chopped them up for firewood to boil the water for the soldiers before they drank it (loud applause); there would have been some commonsense in the proceeding. And as it is with smallpox so it is with diphtheria and the filthy diphtheric serum, that is only increasing the death-rate of the disease it professes to cure. Why do not they take and carry out the Act for the better housing of the working classes? (Renewed applause).

The Rev. gentleman says—

"Vaccination wears out."

He puts it in big type; he wants to draw your attention to the fact. We all know that. How long will it last? Heaven only knows, no medical man does. Jenner said it would last for a lifetime, and received £30,000 for the lie he told. Sir William Jenner said, you have got to be vaccinated once in infancy, and then vaccinated again at seven years, and again every time an epidemic comes along. That turned out to be a failure. Then Dr. Oakes says, "You must be vaccinated every ten years." The oftener the better for the pockets of the profession. And there is one German with an unpronounceable name, who says, "You have got to be vaccinated every four months, until you cannot be vaccinated any longer." The fact of the whole matter is this—that if you have been vaccinated and you do not catch smallpox, then they say, "Thank God you were vaccinated, or you would have

been sure to have had it " ; but if you are vaccinated and get smallpox mildly, then, " What a blessing you were vaccinated, or you would have had it terribly severe " ; but if you had been vaccinated, and you had got smallpox severely, then, " Oh ! what a fortunate thing you had been vaccinated, or else you would have been sure to have died " ; and if you have the impudence, after you have been vaccinated, to go and die outright, then, " You could not have been vaccinated properly." (Laughter and cheers.)

That is what they said about the Duke of Connaught. I remember I was a lad at Greenwich at the time he was taken to the Ranger's house. Nobody could tell what was the matter, but everyone was very anxious. The general public never knew what was the matter, it was all kept so quiet, until years after, when people had forgotten all about it ; and the editor of Princess Alice's Letters had no idea what he was doing when he allowed a letter to get into print from Princess Alice to her Royal mother, in which she said, " I am so sorry to hear that dear Arthur has the smallpox " There were several doctors attending him at the time—they could not understand it. They obtained the very best lymph that was possible to get, by a special messenger sent over to a dirty old cow-shed in a Belgian city, and then they supposed that he was perfectly protected if anybody could possibly be, but they came to the conclusion that he

COULD NOT HAVE BEEN VACCINATED PROPERLY.

Why ! my dear friends, if a Royal vaccinator cannot do *his* work properly, what on earth have you got to expect from the rank and file, like myself ? (Loud laughter and applause).

As for how long it will last, why Dr. Gayton, a pro-vaccinator, who said he had had experience of something like 12,000 cases, told the Royal Commission that primary vaccination was "a very fleeting protection indeed." From 1870 to 1884, he saw 1306 cases of smallpox in vaccinated children under 10, of whom 137 died. Dr. Birdwood, of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, declared that he could not promise that vaccination would last more than two years; But Dr. Gayton had 58 cases *under* two years of age with 12 deaths. I have already instanced a case in which it will not last three weeks; and as for that, there's one old soldier that we have in Gloucester who was re-vaccinated no less than seven times, and then he caught smallpox in the last epidemic ; probably he was not vaccinated properly, but they generally do their work properly in the British Army. In Middlesborough, one adult male was vaccinated in infancy, had small pox when eight years old, re-vaccinated three times, and then died of smallpox. And because he had it so badly as to cover the vaccination marks, he was actually labelled " unvaccinated " in the official report. (Laughter).

But now we have another strange statement by this Rev. gentleman who says here that " when a German doctor wants to study smallpox he comes to England. Why is this ? The reason

is that smallpox is almost unkown in Germany ; there are ten times as many people die of smallpox in England as Germany, and the reason of this is that by law everybody in Germany has to be vaccinated twice, once as a child and once when he is grown up, and as a consequence smallpox is almost unknown " ; and he goes on to say, " that the German Emperor knows how to keep his soldiers in order, and he has every one of them vaccinated when they join the army " ; and this is how the Rev. gentleman concludes, " It is unknown that any German soldier should die of smallpox." Now that's a big 'un ! (Laughter). I have the statistics—the official statistics issued by the German Government itself—in which they record that since vaccination was made compulsory in the army

NO LESS THAN 7505 CASES OF SMALLPOX

have occured in the German army, with 291 deaths. Now you say, " But there's no smallpox there now." No, there's very little now, but why? The Compulsory Vaccination Act for Germany was passed in the year 1834, and by that act every male person, in addition to an original vaccination, had to be re-vaccinated upon entering school life: in going from college to college he had to present a certificate of vaccination not more than two years old: he had to be vaccinated again when he entered the army, and so thorough was that vaccination that he was vaccinated in 10 places on each arm : and the law ran, that if anyone dared to refuse to be vaccinated, he was to be held down and vaccinated by force. Every women before she could be married, had to present a certificate of vaccination. This, then, was clear enough as to the thorough manner in which vaccination was carried out in Prussia. Now in 1871-2, that is 35 years after this rigid compulsory law was enacted, there came one of the greatest epidemics of smallpox ever known, and what was the result ? So far from Germany being unscathed, no less than 124,948 of her vaccinated and re-vaccinated citizens died from the disease. But the Rev. gentleman says nothing about this—most probably he does not know, for his assumption is only equalled by his apparent ignorance. (Laughter).

This epidemic in Germany roused the country. They saw that vaccination was no use ; they saw it could not protect these vaccinated and re-vaccinated citizens ; and what was the consequence ? The money that they obtained from the French in the Franco-Prussian war was devoted to putting the country into a sanitary condition. They purified their river Spree ; they brought good water into their various cities ! they built model barracks for their soldiers ; they adopted good sewerage and drainage plans ; and as the result of such sanitary activity, they reduced the general death rate from 29 per 1000 in 1872, to 24 per 1000 in 1887, and away went the smallpox like the Philistines before the children of Israel ; and to-day, smallpox is almost unknown in the German Empire. (Cheers).

Now vaccination, if it is to be of any use at all,

OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO PREVENT EPIDEMICS.

It is no good to say vaccination is a protection when there is no smallpox about. *That* is when it is that pro-vaccinist medical men crow. What good is it when the smallpox comes? that is the question. Then it is that vaccinated and unvaccinated alike fall preys to the disease. We are told in Dr. Hope's report that Liverpool is well vaccinated, and therefore well protected, I suppose. Yes, but then to have a large number vaccinated is no good, for directly these protected individuals begin to take smallpox, they are blamed for not being re-vaccinated; and when the re-vaccinated take it, they are told the re-vaccination was not recent; but when they take smallpox after recent re-vaccination, it is certain to have been *too* recent: there is no end to the shuffles. In this report it is stated that there have been 112 recent cases of smallpox in Liverpool though there are only 59 cases that are described, and as to the rest of them he gives us no data whatever to go by, and of that 59 (in looking through the report), the strange thing is this, there are only four that have not been vaccinated. The majority appear to have been re-vaccinated also. He evidently thinks the less said about those 59 the better. Well, this is one of the most damning arguments (this report of Dr. Hope) that you could possibly have against vaccination. (Applause). He also talks about the immunity of the nurses and so on—I have answered that. But he has not trusted solely to vaccination, and I admire him for this: he has taken care to isolate his patients directly the disease broke out. What right has he to say that it is vaccination which has kept down the smallpox in Liverpool? might I not equally argue that it is isolation which has done it? isolation, and the cleansing and disinfection of the quarters where the smallpox has broken out? as a matter of fact, it has not yet become epidemic in Liverpool, they are merely cases of sporadic disease.

It is exactly the same in Gloucester. We had a man taken with smallpox there: we were unable to trace the origin, evidently a sporadic case; there were a good many people who came into contact with him, but none took it. Recently we have had a second case, from another quarter, and none of the people who came in contact with him took the disease. This last man was re-vaccinated only two years, and yet is down with one of the most serious cases of confluent smallpox. Both were promptly isolated, the quarters disinfected, and the contacts quarantined. If vaccination is to do any good, it should stop epidemics, but how does it act in relation to epidemics. We have had three great epidemics since the Compulsory Vaccination Act was passed; the first, 1857-9, there were 14,000 deaths from smallpox at that time; the next, 1863-4, then we were "doubled-up" to the tune of 20,000 deaths; then came the third and last, in 1871-2, when we had no less than 44,948 deaths from smallpox—and that after no less than 25 years compulsory vaccination, and when all London was vaccinated to 98 per cent. of its population. As Dr. Druitt has said, "You may as well try and stop

a thunderstorm with an umbrella, as to stop an epidemic of smallpox by vaccination." It is utterly useless, and if, therefore, after 25 years of vaccination, you get smallpox increasing at that rate, what conclusion can you come to? You may say the population had increased, but between the first and second epidemic the population had increased 7 per cent., while the smallpox had increased 41 per cent.: and between the second and third epidemic, the population had increased 9 per cent., while smallpox had increased 120 per cent. But following upon this, in 1875,

THE CELEBRATED PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

came into force, until which time the deaths from smallpox had increased, in spite of the increase in vaccination. When that Act was carried out all over the kingdom, vaccination began to go down, and smallpox deaths began to go down too, and the result has been —ever since the passing of the Public Health Act, by appointing medical officers in all parts of the kingdom; sanitary inspectors to look after the sanitary condition of the country; good water being demanded, and proper drainage and sewerage, smallpox has decreased in this country to almost vanishing point: it can only be found now in insanitary areas, and amongst a class of people who are the most prone to the disease. In Austria, they call it the "beggars' disease," and so it is. And one great reason why I denounce this system of vaccination is, that it is blinding the eyes of the medical profession to the true remedy for smallpox, and is constituting a block in the pathway of sanitary progress. Instead of medical men fixing their attention upon the removal of the causes of the disease, they are simply occupied in poisoning the life-blood of human creatures, and I use that term advisedly.

As time is going on I must rapidly close, but I just want to say a word with regard to vaccine itself. We are told by some that it is perfectly harmless. Why we have this reverend gentleman telling us the same thing—there's

"NO DANGER IN VACCINATION."

he heads it, because it "is all taken from the calf," and "always kept in glycerine." Poor, simple soul, he does not know what he is talking about. (Laughter). Your Medical Officer, in one of the last words of his report, says that what is wanted is some efficient guarantee of the quality of the lymph used. So he is evidently not so cocksure as the Rev. Gentleman. Oh, the assurance of ignorance! (Laughter). But a guarantee is the very thing we cannot get. Why they had a man paid several hundreds a year by the Local Government Board to examine every sample of lymph that went out from that body, and it was supposed that he was guaranteeing the character of the lymyh. When he came before the Royal Commission, they asked him if he had, as a matter of fact, ever guaranteed a single sample of lymph in his life, and he had to answer "No." He was asked if, with the most powerful microscope, he could discover the germs of the disease, and he had to answer "No." He

was asked if he could detect the presence of syphilis in the lymph that he sent out, and he had to answer "No" What was the good, I should like to know, of paying that man several hundreds a year to examine the lymph in order to test its purity, when he had to confess that the whole thing was a sham and fraud from beginning to end. Mr. Long himself, as you read in the papers recently, was asked a question the other day in the House of Commons—even though now you have got this precious so-called "pure calf-lymph" —if he would guarantee its purity, and he had to answer, "No." They will not guarantee it yet.

"Calf-lymph!" What is it? People seem to think that this "calf-lymph" is a kind of heaven-sent remedy. They have tried all kinds of lymphs—spontaneous cow-pox, then horse-grease-pox, then donkey-pox, invented by an Irishman by the name of O'Hara; then goat-pox, then buffalo-pox (and that stunk so horribly they had to give it up). Last of all, Dr. Monckton Copemen said, "the best plan is to get some small-pox scabs, and put them in an egg, and stir it up, and then put it on one side to cook" (a kind of smallpox omellette), "and after it has stood for a certain time, it will be perfectly ready for inoculating into the babies' arms." Well, now, you know that's what I call a "fowl" concoction. (Loud laughter and cheers). And now we have got this "pure glycerined calf-lymph," the last stage of which is smallpox-monkey-calf-lymph. They have tried enough lymphs to form a Noah's Ark, a regular menagerie of them, and yet Mr. Long is obliged to acknowledge that he cannot guarantee the purity yet; and if they cannot do it, I want to know what right they have to be inoculating children with this filthy concoction. (Loud cheers).

What is calf-lymph?

IS IT A NATURAL GENERATION FROM A CALF?

as so many people think. I will tell you just exactly how it is made. They take a poor calf, strap it down to a table, and there it is absolutely helpless. The next thing is to scrub that poor calf's abdomen, and after having scrubbed it to scrape off all the hair. (I should much like to get hold of one of those vaccinators, and strap him down to the table, and scrub his abdomen. (Loud laughter). I will guarantee after I have given him a good scrubbing for five minutes, he would not want much shaving). (Laughter and cheers). And after the calf has been scrubbed and shaved, it is cut in about 120 places upon the abdomen with a lancet, and into these 120 places is rubbed this so-called cow-pox virus; goodness knows where it comes from, or what it is, or anything else; and after that has been well rubbed into these sores, the poor animal is unstrapped, and tied up in a stable with its head to the wall, so that it shall not lick itself, for eight days. Some of you people know what it is to have a single pustule upon your arm; you know the irritation, the inflammation—fancy having 120 upon your abdomen, with no opportunity of assuaging the torment. At the end of eight days,

the calf is brought back, and once more tied to the table, and in order to get the matter out, the pustules have to be literally squeezed; you cannot procure their contents as you can from an infant's arm, the hard sores must be squeezed with iron clamps (sensation, and cries of shame); the tops are often cut off, and the matter from the scabs scooped out; the filthy exudation is then mixed up with glycerine, and it is ready for use. I want to know where the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is? (Loud and continued cheers). And this what they call science. Where is the science? Where is the manliness in it? It is nothing but the rankest cowardice, as well as wickedness from beginning to end. Aye, and

THE INIQUITY OF THE VACCINATION SYSTEM

does not end here. When you come to such cases as that of Emily Maud Child, of Leeds, what do we find? The child was vaccinated and died, and the coroner's jury declared that the child had died from syphilis, as the result of vaccination; and bear in mind that you cannot tell the results of cow-pox from syphilis; it goes through the same stages, and syphilis is the only disease to which cow-pox bears any analogy whatever; and this is the most serious point in regard to cow-pox inoculation, namely, as to what it is, and the effect that it is having upon the rising generation of this country. The Local Government Board did not like this verdict. They sent a special Commissioner down to see the family: he took photographs of the children's teeth, and came back to London and reported that the disease was not caused by vaccination, but that the mother was to blame. (Shame). The father tried hard to get hold of that report, and although similar reports have been sold before for twopence apiece, the Local Government Board officials declared it was not usual to publish them, and they declined to supply him with a copy; and the man had to go on with the foul stain resting on his family hearth and name. The Royal Commission was appointed—I thank God that is was so, if only for the one case; they had the whole family brought up and independently examined, and in the end they cleared the house of the dishonour. (Loud cheers). I say it is bad enough to have your child done to death by a vile, a scandalous law, without having the honour of the father and mother following the child's dead body to the grave, and the whole machinery of a powerful government turned on to take away the character of the wife you love, and to tarnish an unsullied name. (Applause).

"No danger in vaccination," says this Rev. purveyor of

STALE AND MUSTY FALLACIES.

Let him explain in the light of his bold asseverations the confession in Appendix IX. of the Royal Commission Report, of 84 cases of injury from the use of Glyerined Calf Lymph, of which 24 proved fatal. Let him explain how it is that Sir George Buchanan, one of the medical heads of the Local Government Board, poohpoohed the whole subterfuge of Glycerinated Calf Lymph, and declared he "had never heard of dilutions of Vaccine with Glycerine,

except from persons complaining about it." Let him explain how is it that the promised award of the Grocers' Company in 1883, of £1,000 to anyone who will discover a method of cultivating lymph free from all extraneous germs, has never yet been claimed. And yet the Rev. gentleman has the temerity to declare that "Glycerine destroys the germs of any other disease" but cow-pox. Let him explain the fact that as recently as 1899—in the latest official returns —there are recorded 34 deaths from vaccination. And when the Rev. Harry Wilson has solved these problems, and provided answers to these enquiries, I hope he will have sufficient honesty, and enough spirit of the Master whom he professes to serve, to withdraw the whole of this pamphlet from publication, and confess the shameful fraud upon the public of which he has been guilty. (Loud cheers).

And who are the men who are fighting this battle of purity and truth against the supporters of impurities and lies? It is not the dissolute that are anti-vaccinators, not the depraved people of the land, but the thinking and honest class, the men who love their children, their wives and their homes (cheers); it is the law-abiding citizens, who want right, and justice, and truth, and who would do and die, and dare anything for the sake of their offspring; these are the men, the salt of the earth, the backbone of England's greatness, the men who have made her what she is, that are being persecuted and dragged into police-courts where they have never been before, and stamped as those who are disobeying the laws of the country. And quite right that we *should* disobey in such instances as these; bad laws are never repealed by passive submission to them, but only by active opposition. 'Tis all very well for them to tell us that we are rousing the country with

THE CRAZY CRY OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

I say *that* is the cry which snapped the shackles of slavery and despotism in by-gone days, and it is the cry that shall snap them still; our forefathers have fought for liberty for the religious conscience, and we are fighting to-day for liberty for the scientific conscience. We have had this persecution and intolerance, and superstition and degradation now for nearly a century, for more than half a century honest men and stalwart women have been fined, distrained upon and imprisoned, all because they demand the right to protect their children against disease. (Loud applause). In our Lord's time the apostles were forbidden to preach or teach in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, but the apostles answered plainly that they must obey God rather than man. I agree that it is quite right to bow to the law as long as ever the law-makers and law-administrators act within the province where God has ordained them to act, but the moment they go outside, the moment they come between me and my child, between my conscience and God, I say "Hands off." (Cheers). Oh! let me urge you, my dear friends, men and women alike, let me urge you to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great and glorious warfare that we are carrying on; it is a question

that concerns not merely the health but the very life of your children, and the life and health and manhood of the people of this country; it is sapping the foundations of the life of the children, of the men and women of this age, and it is interfering with that liberty which as Englishmen we so dearly prize. (Cheers).

Let us go forward, hand in hand and heart with heart, and let us never rest until we have inscribed victory upon our banner. I know the outlook is very depressing at the present time; I know how right and left every kind of tyranny and despotism is being used in order to push this miserable and injurious superstition, but remember this :—

The hills have been steep for man's mounting,
The woods have been dense for his axe;
The stars have been thick for his counting,
The sands have been wide for his tracks;
The sea has been deep for his diving,
The poles have been broad for his sway;
But bravely he's proved by his striving,
That where there's a will there's a way.

(Loud and continued applause).

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

In response to the Chairman's invitation written questions were handed to the Stewards from all parts of the Hall.

Dr. Hadwen.—There are a great many questions and I am very pleased at it. I will just take them in order. There is one question which I find repeated on two or three papers, and I will therefore answer that first. It is rather an important one. It is used as an argument in the Rev. Harry Wilson's pamphlet; and as this is the only argument in his paper I have omitted to answer in the course of my address, I am the more pleased to deal with it now. The question runs thus :—

"*How is it that infantile smallpox is now unknown,*" (that of course is quite a mistake, but I suppose what the writer really means is that there is not so much as there was), "*and that the age-incidence has changed to a later age. Is not this owing to the influence of vaccination gradually fading, thus showing the necessity for re-vaccination?*"

No. It is one of those peculiar phenomena not easily accounted for. The age incidence has undoubtedly changed. In the 17th century smallpox was, apparently, largely a disease of the adult population. In the 18th century it was prevalent amongst the child population. Now, in the present 19th/20th century, it has gone off the children, it is on to the adults again for the most part. Of course there are plenty of children who are attacked with smallpox, as every outbreak evidences, but one reason why there are not so many deaths is that many die from "chicken-pox" instead.

(Laughter). The Registrar-General declared on page 10 of his 52nd Annual Report: "it is very probable that most of the cases of 'chicken-pox' were in reality modified smallpox, true chicken-pox being an ailment that is rarely, if ever, fatal." Moreover, many of the cases of children dying of smallpox under ten years of age, contain "no statement" as to vaccination, in spite of our own and the Registrar-General's repeated protests upon this point. In this way the statistics are vitiated at their source. Further, smallpox inoculation is now a penal offence.

But I want to point out this, that not only has there been a decline in vaccinated deaths from smallpox among children, but unvaccinated children's deaths have declined too. The proportion of unvaccinated smallpox deaths under five years of age to the total number of smallpox deaths during the 18th century was, especially in manufacturing towns, as much as 90 to 95 per cent. But what is the proportion now? The Registrar-General since 1881 has differentiated vaccinated from unvaccinated, and according to his figures the proportion of unvaccinated deaths under five to the total is only 39·5 per cent. That is, last century, when no one was vaccinated, the unvaccinated child deaths from smallpox under five were considerably more than double what they are now. So that if the unvaccinated deaths have declined, it cannot be any matter of surprise that vaccinated deaths should have declined too. Vaccination can have nothing to do with the unvaccinated decline, and therefore what right have you to say that the vaccination has anything to do with the vaccinated decline. But smallpox is not the only disease which has shown a decline in children. It is noticed also in the comparable diseases of typus and tyhoid fever. Since the Registrar-General separated these two diseases in his returns, the percentage of deaths in children under five shows that typhus has declined from 6·4 in 1871-5, to 5·1 in 1891-5; and typhoid has declined during the same period from 17·4 to 6·6. Now, seeing that there was no vaccination in the case of these fevers, it is clear that the decline has to do with conditions outside vaccination altogether, and those conditions I believe to be largely due to improved sanitation, because children would be the very first to feel the effects of such improved conditions. This suggestion is recognised by no less an authority than the Registrar-General, in his 42nd Annual Report, as follows:—"That the sanitary efforts of late years should have more distinctly affected the mortaility of the young is only what might be naturally anticipated; for it is against noxious influences to which the young are more especially sensitive, that the weapons of sanitary reformers have been chiefly directed."

But this peculiar age-shifting of smallpox, which has been declared to be unparalleled, is also manifested in the case of influenza. Comparing deaths from influenza, from the years 1847 to 1891, the figures of the Registrar-General show that both smallpox and influenza have declined up to ten years of age; from ten to fifteen

the death rate of both diseases is nearly the same; and from fifteen onwards there is a greater mortality from both diseases. Seeing that there was no vaccination for influenza to account for this phenomenon, the comparison affords still further proof that the change of age-incidence in the case of smallpox has nothing whatever to do with the vaccine fetish. (Cheers).

(2.) "*Can you give us some idea what the virus is that they rub on the calf, and where they get it from?*"

Well, the last thing that they have been using, as probably you are aware, is smallpox itself first of all inoculated into a monkey, and then taken from the monkey and cultivated on the calf. Now we have got back to our remote ancestors, God knows where we shall get next. (Laughter). No one knows what the original cowpox brand is; the doctors who use the filthy stuff know, perhaps, less than we do about it. (Applause).

(3) "*Were any of the vaccinated children who died in Gloucester marked with four vesicles or only one. Is there any difference between one and four?*"

I gave you the case of Daisy Sabin with six, there were many with four; and as to the difference, it is all moonshine. That is, one bite of a snake is quite as effective as four. Jenner said that one puncture was quite enough to last a person a lifetime; two marks were afterwards recommended, not as a double security, but only in case the first might fail. But when it was found that they caught smallpox in spite of this precaution, then the doctors said you must have three, then four, until the number was formulated into a creed. And when they found all the four or more failed, they declared you must have marks of proper shape, though Professor Crookshank showed the Royal Commission diagrams of no less than 70 different kinds of marks from vaccine lymph. Pray, who is to tell which is the right one? (Applause).

(4) "*How is it that children or people vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator in four places never get smallpox* (That's rather a 'large order'), *whilst those vaccinated by private doctors in one place do?*"

All I can say is I should like to have proof of it. It is a funny thing the private practitioners are finding fault with the Public Vaccinators because they don't do their work properly and *vice versa*, and I leave them to settle the quarrel amongst themselves. (Laughter). I may mention incidently that in nearly all epidemics the multiple-marked patients are the principal sufferers. This was especially so in Sheffield. Dr. Birdwood advocates one vesicle only.

(5) "*How is it that measles and scarlet fever have increased in spite of sanitary improvements, yet smallpox has decreased. Is not this latter owing to vaccination?*"

Now, Dr. Ogle, the late Superintendent of Statistics to the Registrar General, who was certainly the greatest authority upon this subject, emphatically told the Royal Commission that you could

not compare scarlet fever or measles or any of these infantile diseases with smallpox, that the only diseases comparable with smallpox are typhus and typhoid fever. His words were: " Fever is the only one of the zymotic headings that you can take, because it is the only one that effects all ages to any extent. Fever is, therefore, the only one which it is possible to subject to this kind of investigation.' Therefore, to talk about comparing smallpox with measles and scarlet fever is only drawing a herring across the scent. Now, typhus and typhoid have declined in young children equally with smallpox, and I believe that smallpox would have declined far more than it has if it had not been for vaccination. I believe that vaccination has been the indirect, if not direct, means of propogating it. (Applause).

(6) *" Is vaccination responsible for the increase of cancer, directly or indirectly ?"*

I cannot say. Of course there are many theories, but I do not think one ought to build upon theories. It never answers, and I never like to make a statement unless I can thoroughly prove it. Cancer is rare under 35 years of age. As a rule it occurs between 40 and 50. How can you possibly say, when a person gets cancer at 40, that it is because of vaccination in infancy. Of course with the spread of vaccination you may get an increase of all manner of diseases, but you might just as well argue that cancer was caused by tomatoes, because their consumption has increased with the increase of cancer. There is no *proof* of the connection.

(7) *" Do you know of any resident Medical Officer in charge of a Smallpox Hospital who is unvaccinated ?"*

No, I don't. But I can tell you this that Dr. W. J. Collins —the late Chairman of the London County Council—who has mixed up with smallpox considerably, has never been vaccinated. I understand that Dr. W. Scott Tebb, (whose father is one of the great pioneers of our movement) has not been vaccinated. And here I may mention that when Dr. Scott Tebb, by reason of his qualifications, was recently selected by the local Council from among a large number of candidates, to fill the post of Medical officer of Health for Penge, the Local Government Board refused to sanction the appointment because he had written a scientific work against vaccination. (Shame). So that it is impossible for any medical man to obtain public appointments under the control of the bureaucracy of Whitehall, unless he expresses a belief in vaccination. (Shame). I myself although I may have been vaccinated in infancy, am certainly—according to the latest opinion of medical men—totally unprotected, and yet I go in and out among smallpox with impunity. If a medical man were in charge of a hospital for a certain time he would no doubt become immune. Dr. Gayton has stated his belief that those in contact with certain infectious diseases acquire a certain character of immunity. I think it very possible.

(8) *"Don't you think that the beneficial effects of vaccination are proved by the fact that in a lodging house in Liverpool, out of 70 re-vaccinated persons none took smallpox, while out of 14 not re-vaccinated nine took it, and this notwithstanding the fact that all the foregoing persons ate, slept, and lived together?"*

I should like to have a little more proof and evidence than what is on this paper. I presume my interrogator refers to an instance in Dr. Hope's report, but the particulars which are given are so vague and indefinite, that it is impossible for any intelligent conclusion to be drawn from them. So far as I can gather by comparing the text on page 13 with the table on page 11, at least seven out of the nine cases referred to, contracted smallpox within 14 days after re-vaccination was offered them, so re-vaccination could not have saved them, and why should we conclude that the re-vaccination protected the other 70. The conclusion I should come to is, that there were 13 susceptible subjects out of a total of 80 persons. I suppose even Dr. Hope would hardly go so far as to say that everybody who comes in contact with smallpox is bound to catch it. If so, his experience must be limited.

Let me say that Mr. George Newman, of Gloucester, and his unvaccinated family, lived within a stone's-throw of the Hospital during the epidemic of 1895-6. The housemaid, who was vaccinated, took smallpox, and during her illness was waited upon by members of the household, who went in and out as if it were a case of an ordinary cold. Not a single one of them took the disease—the only one that took it was the vaccinated housemaid. I knew several cases in Gloucester where unvaccinated babies sucked at the breasts of their mothers who were suffering from smallpox at the time, and yet never took it. I know of several cases in Gloucester where only the vaccinated in the house took the disease, and all the unvaccinated escaped. The present position of Gloucester with regard to vaccination is that it is as unvaccinated as ever it was. There are very few children being vaccinated, and about every three weeks or so there is a batch of anti-vaccinators brought up to be fined, and there is never a court but a number of parents go to take out certificates of exemption. (Applause).

(9) *"Can you give the death rate of smallpox of children under ten, in the recent London outbreak, differentiating between the unvaccinated and vaccinated?"*

Unfortunately, the authorities won't give us the particulars. We have sent to them two or three times. We have quoted the Act of 1898, which says that every Sanitary Authority shall supply the names and addresses of those who are attacked, on payment of a certain fee. We have offered to pay the fee, and the excuse they give in refusing the offer is that the Metropolitan Asylums Board is not a "Sanitary Authority." (Shame). They won't allow us to test their figures, they are apparently afraid we might get behind them. Moreover, the Medical Officer said in writing to our Secretary that

his figures were not the same as those of the Registrar, they don't tally. And the consequence is that we are not even to take what the Registrar says for granted. He says, "I don't fill in my statistics until the cases are complete." Why? Upon the theory that dead men tell no tales? When you come to take the cases, as at Middlesborough (where after a canvass we found that out of something like 200 so-called "unvaccinated," 98 were vaccinated and re-vaccinated, and some had been re-vaccinated three or four times, and then died of smallpox), it will give you an idea how much official statistics are to be depended upon. In the same town the Medical Officer tabulated his cases of children under ten in much the same style as the authorities of the Metropolitan Asylums Board are doing now, as follows:—

Vaccinated cases 45; deaths 0—
Unvaccinated cases 62; deaths 29—
Unvaccinated fatality 46·7 per cent.

When the names and addresses were obtained from the Town Council and a careful independent investigation made, this is how the facts turned out:—

Vaccinated cases 61; deaths 16—
Fatality 26·2 per cent.
Unvaccinated cases 46; deaths 13—
Fatality 28·0 per cent.

In the epidemic of 1870-2, the Metropolitan Asylums Board records 195 cases of smallpox in vaccinated children under five with 38 deaths, a fatality of 19·5 per cent; and 786 cases from five to ten years with 60 deaths, a fatality of 7·6 per cent. So that the nearer they were to vaccination the worse they suffered. In the same pandemic in Berlin, 2,240 successfully vaccinated children under ten were attacked with smallpox, of whom 736 died; that is a fatality of nearly 33 per cent.

(10) "*Do you think that all the other medical men in the world except yourself are so ignorant that they do not know the effects of vaccination, and yet vaccinate themselves and their wives and children?*"

If I am wrong and my opponents right I challenge them to prove it.

(11) "*Do you consider that 99 per cent. of the medical profession would torture themselves by being vaccinated if there was any risk of the dreadful consequences you have been speaking of?*"

I cannot answer for the "99 per cent." Doctors are apt to follow the traditions of their profession. It is a rare thing to come across a medical man who has ever made an independent study of the subject, and as a rule they candidly confess to me they know nothing about it. (Laughter).

(12) "*Do you dispute the finding of the Royal Commission which investigated the subject, and reported—'it does not appear to us possible to resist the conclusion that vaccination has a protective effect in relation to smallpox'?*"

I would remind that gentlemen that there were two Reports of the Royal Commission, and the only one that is worth holding a light to is the Minority Report, because that is the Report of men who carefully went into the subject from an unbiassed standpoint, and who gave facts and figures which thoroughly crushed out the Majority Report. The Minority Report would make no such statement as that referred to in the question, but exactly the contrary. (Hear, hear.)

(13) "*Is it not a fact that Jenner vaccinated a boy, and then inoculated the boy with smallpox, and the boy remained quite well?*"

Jenner did vaccinate a boy, his name was Phipps, and it may interest you to know that the boy's descendant is one of the stoutest anti-vaccinators we have in Gloucester. (Laughter and cheers.) Jenner vaccinated him with spontaneous cowpox, which he subsequently declared was absolutely useless as a protection against small-pox, so that the whole thing was a "hocus-pocus." "But," you say, "he inoculated the boy with smallpox, and the boy remained quite well." If you will read Jenner's Inquiry, you will see that he says that "there were only *the usual signs* that were present when a person was inoculated after cowpox or smallpox." He adopted what was called the Suttonian method, and that was to take a little matter from a mild vesicle of smallpox on an early day after eruption, and put that into the arm. The consequence was that there was usually only one pustule raised; the result was the same whether in vaccinated or unvaccinated, hence the "usual signs" were produced in this boy Phipps as were produced in a person who had not been vaccinated. It was no proof that he had been protected.

(14) "*Have you read the pamphlet by the Rev. Harry Wilson? Do you consider him a truthful conscientious man?*"

Well, he may be conscientious. (Laughter.) But I must say his compilation is exceedingly untruthful, and if he is conscientious he is intensely ignorant of the subject about which he professes to know so much. He has simply copied from other writers a number of stale sophistries, which have been exposed again and again, (Applause).

(15) "*Would you kindly tell a father, who was refused an exemption certificate only last Saturday by Mr. Stewart, if he is liable to be fined only once, and how much?*"

You can only be fined once under the new Act, but if you are brought up under the 31st section of the Act of 1867, you can be first of all ordered to have your child vaccinated, and pay costs. Then the next time you can be brought up for disobeying the Order,

when you will have to pay a fine and costs. But you can only be *fined* once, and as for the amount, the utmost penalty that they can impose is £1 and costs.

(16) "*What should one do when an idiot like Liverpool's Stipendiary Magistrate calls a man a fool?*" (Laughter.)

I should feel inclined to act with equal courtesy and return the compliment. (Laughter.)

In replying to a vote of thanks which was moved by the Rev. W. Bathgate, seconded by Mr. W. H. Chapman, and carried with acclamation, Dr. Hadwen said:—

I beg to thank you very much for your hearty vote of thanks, and for the kind and warm welcome which you have given me. I shall remember Liverpool. It will be a red-letter day in my history. I hope, to-night, seed will be sown that will bear fruit, and that one and all will go forth with the determination that they will never rest until they have swept these vile and iniquitous Acts from the British Statute Book. (Cheers.)